

CINCINNATI HAS NO WATER.

SPRINKLING SYSTEMS WIDE-SPREAD SUFFERING.

As a result of fighting fire—street cars are forced to stop for a time—fire hydrants are out of service—fire hydrants are out of service—fire hydrants are out of service.

The city has been practically without water all day. The suffering is almost as widespread as the city's limits and the conditions are almost unbearable in some parts, especially in the fashionable sections, the locations of the fashionable hilltop hotels, apartment houses and flat buildings.

Business has been most seriously affected in practically all departments. All the street cars of the city were for a considerable time at a standstill this afternoon through lack of water at the power houses.

The citizens are enraged, particularly because of gross incompetency and mismanagement are generally considered as the prime cause of the famine, while there are also not taking hints that politics are really at the bottom of the trouble. The officials don't seem to be able to explain just what the reason for the failure is.

Indignation meetings have been held and more have been called. The one desire expressed on the streets, in the home circles, everywhere, is water, water, to drink of for all men and beast, water to cook with, water for steam for all manner of manufacturing, transportation and other purposes of life pressing need.

There has been great fear of fire, but Fire Chief Archibald said to-night he thought he could cope with the situation, as arrangements have been made to divert the entire city water supply to any district in case of a fire. All the street hydrants were filled before the famine started and to-day were opened and made easy of access and a fireman has been stationed at each one of them, and will remain on until the crisis has passed.

The chief says in case of a fire the situation would be extremely dangerous, especially in some parts of the city.

At a conference this afternoon, called by Mayor Dempsey, of members of the Board of Public Service, prominent engineers and other experts in the line of water works and hydraulics in general, John W. Hill of this city, who was for a time in charge of the water works of Philadelphia, was appointed temporary chief of engineers in charge of the city's water works in the emergency.

Mayor Dempsey also issued a proclamation to the citizens pledging his word to do his best to get the water works in operation as soon as possible.

The Rev. Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes, a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church, as a member of a committee that called on the Board of Public Service this afternoon, praying for relief, asked that board to meet with the committee to-morrow for further efforts at meeting the situation. When he said that to-morrow would be Sunday, he said:

"No matter; there can be no further delay in this matter."

The famine in the hilltops is causing terrible suffering among the patients of the hospitals and the inmates of the Old Men's and Widows' homes. For several days there has been such shortage as to make the careful use of water, but this afternoon in many places the entire supply was cut off.

At Bodmann's German Protestant Widows' Home the entire supply from the water works has been shut off since yesterday afternoon.

It is impossible to use the bathrooms and lavatories. The majority of the inmates are old women who are unable to get downstairs and the inconvenience and even suffering occasioned them is frightful.

There is a cistern at Christ's Hospital, where Gov. John M. Patterson is a patient, that will furnish enough water to prevent suffering for a few days; but it has been necessary to shut down the elevator, the laundry room and the bathrooms. From other hospitals and homes comes the same story. At present there is barely enough obtainable from wells and cisterns to supply the unavoidable needs. Should no relief come from rain and a lowering of the temperature it is impossible to foretell the results.

The water works of Cincinnati are under the immediate supervision of a watchmaker and clock repairer. That is the occupation of Anthony Herschede, whom the Board of Public Service in the distribution of its duties after the election of the members last fall placed as practically absolute head of the water works department.

A few months ago Mr. Herschede was the official repairer and cleaner of clocks at the court house. It was his duty to watch the score of time pieces which tick away the time on the walls of the temple of justice. He has had practically no experience that would tend to fit him for his present position as the executive head of the water works department.

There are not lacking expressions of opinion among Mr. Herschede's friends, however, to the effect that he has not had a chance to administer the duties of his new position as they should be administered. It is even hinted that the present trouble was directly caused by somebody or some persons with the view of hampering the present city administration that came in with the overthrow of the old Republican bosses.

Mr. Herschede, himself, however, said to-day that he would not charge that this is the case. There have been many changes of new men for old and experienced under the new administration. The misdeeds of the late administration are being corrected at a cost of \$20,000,000 will not be completed for years to come, although it is promised that these works will be in limited operation in a month or so. The new water works are being constructed under the supervision of a committee created under the former Republican administration of the city.

PRESIDENT MUST PAY FARE.

HOUSE CETS OUT RETURN FOR TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Mr. Williams Objects to It as New Legislation and Demands That Congress Be Now Making Provision for the President's Compensation.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—By invoking the rule of the House of Representatives today, Minority Leader Williams was enabled to knock out of the Senate bill which the committee on Appropriations recommended to pay the travelling expenses of the President. It was new legislation, and therefore contrary to the rule regulating the construction and consideration of appropriation bills. Mr. Williams was not supported by any other Democrat in the discussion of his point of order. In fact, Mr. Fitzgerald of New York and Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts, members of the committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, all Democrats, advocated the appropriation, and Mr. Sulzer of New York, another member of that party, wanted to accomplish the object sought by increasing the President's salary to \$100,000.

Mr. Williams argued that the appropriation was really an increase of the President's salary, which was not justified. Congress was now making what he said he believed to be ample provision for the President's compensation. He had \$50,000 a year and was provided with an establishment which left him with practically no expense except for marketing. The provision in the bill included guests invited by the President to accompany him, whose travelling expenses were to be paid by the public, and to that Mr. Williams objected. But even if the appropriation were confined to the President he would not vote for it. What was needed, he said, was to discourage executive, judicial and legislative officials from traveling about and to encourage them to remain at their places of duty. There was, he said, too much junketing by public officials of all kinds for recreation, sport or private business. They were the hired hands of the public and, like other people, when they received pay ought to render the expected or contracted service.

Mr. Williams said he was embarrassed in making his objection by the fact that the present Chief Executive was a Republican. Were he a Democrat he (Williams) would make the objection much more freely, because his action could not be subject to suspicion. He declared himself to be opposed to the Sulzer plan of pensioning ex-presidents. Answering the question: "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" Mr. Williams said we should do what we do with our blacksmiths, Congressmen, carpenters and judges: give them equal opportunities and equal burdens under a free government—a sentiment which his political associates applauded.

Mr. Smith of Iowa, a member of the committee on Appropriations, defended the item. So far from considering it an addition to the President's salary he said that the committee inserted the appropriation to prevent a reduction of his salary. Congress had passed a bill which by its terms prohibited the President from accepting free transportation from any railroad, thereby greatly increasing his expenses. For himself, Mr. Smith said he saw no propriety in the President traveling on a free train, because the railroad company furnishing it was more than recompensed for its expense. It might incur thereby the increased business attending a trip by the President.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.)—I agree with you perfectly. While we are legislating upon the railroad subject why not provide that the President's train shall be hauled free by railroads?

Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts said Congress should provide the money to pay the President's travelling expenses. If the whole appropriation was not expended the residue would be covered into the Treasury. Including the proposed item for travelling expenses, Mr. Sullivan said the total appropriation for the President's salary and the maintenance of the White House carried in the bill was \$283,310—"not an extravagant sum, only about one-third of a cent a year for every inhabitant of the country, and I gladly contribute my third of a cent."

Mr. Gardner of Michigan agreed with Mr. Sulzer, who had urged the passage of his bill giving retired Presidents a salary of \$25,000 for life. He said Congress should adequately provide for men who had once held the proud position of chiefest of American citizens and not permit them, as had been the case in two or three instances, practically to be buried at public expense.

Mr. Gardner said he was anxious to find out what the committee for including \$70,000 in the bill for repairs to and refunding the White House just after \$700,000 had been expended in its improvement. The President had not asked it; but an attaché, desiring to magnify his office and to see the White House a gilded palace, told the committee that he alone was responsible for the suggestion.

Mr. Sherley of Kentucky spoke in favor of an increase of the salary of Congressmen, declaring his readiness to vote to make it \$7,500 and justify his vote to his constituents. He did not approve the travelling expense item. Replying to some of the arguments that had been made in favor of the appropriation, he said it was a plain violation of the constitutional prohibition against the President receiving any other emolument from the United States or from any State than his salary. He said it would flag in this manner is ample cause for the Maribhead to stop the progress of the Empire. The situation diplomatically is a delicate one and there may be complications.

The despatches received at the State Department indicate that the revolution is under full headway, but there has been nothing definite as to who started it, what its object is, and whether the revolutionary or the Government forces are meeting with success. The Guatemalan legislation here says that the Government forces have repulsed the revolutionists. Revolutionary expeditions have gone into Guatemala from Mexico, Salvador and Honduras.

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COULD HAVE BEEN A SENATOR.

Receives Appointment as Justice's New Counsel—Judge Nelson Named.

TORREY, Kan., June 9.—F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has declined the United States Senate nomination, in place of Burton, offered him by Gov. Hick, and the place has been offered to Judge L. W. Nelson of Kansas. Mr. Coburn, declining the place, wrote to the Governor as follows:

"Such a generous expression of your confidence, given unqualifiedly, will always be to me a source of profound pleasure. As my duty, I have carefully deliberated on every aspect of the situation and acting upon my knowledge of it and of myself, rather than the urgency of yourself and many friends, mutual and otherwise, I can reach no conclusion except the one indicated from the first, namely, that I must not accept."

"I am extremely fond of the work and the position with which the people of Kansas have intrusted me for so many years, and if continued in their service at all no other can be so acceptable. There are so many reasons, entirely clear to me but needless to enumerate, why I should not accept the Senate nomination and one all sufficient is that I am so much involved in my political and business activities and combinations, and in non-factional strife, directly on account of myself or indirectly on account of others, for which I am without inclination, aptitude or strength."

TORNADO IN CHENANGO VALLEY.
Houses Unroofed, Wires Prostrated and Crops Ruined by Blast.

UTICA, June 9.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage was wrought in the Chenango Valley this afternoon by a tornado and hailstorm which swooped down upon the valley shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated by the terrific wind, and until 1 o'clock to-night it was impossible to secure communication with the devastated section.

No lives are reported lost, but a number of persons suffered injuries more or less serious as the result of being crushed under collapsing structures or trees. Roofs were blown off houses in Oxford and adjoining villages, and on one section of road between Oxford and Norwich over sixty elm trees were torn up by the roots and tossed across the highway.

Damage resulting from three to six ounces fell during the progress of the storm, which lasted half an hour, inflicting enormous damage to growing crops. Scores of hop yards were laid in ruins, and the loss from this alone will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Oxford is in darkness to-night, as all the electric wires in the village are on the ground. One telephone wire is in operation, but the telephone system is completely paralyzed. When communication with the many towns and settlements in the Chenango Valley is restored reports of loss of life and property damage far in excess of present estimates are looked for.

CONVENTION REALLY STAMPEDED
When the "G. O. P." Elephant, Alive and Trumpeting, Dashed In.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., June 9.—Trumpeting wildly, a big elephant bolted through the door and into the hall in which the county Republican convention was in session this afternoon, with the result that the convention was stampeded. The delegates climbed out of the windows.

The elephant was Teddy Roosevelt, belonging to the John Robinson circus, which played here to-day. While the convention was in session several Republicans went to the circus and hired the biggest elephant, which they plastered with labels reading "G. O. P." and had the trainer take the animal to the convention hall.

It was their intention to have the animal walk into the big room and create enthusiasm. Just without the door the elephant was halted and the trainer forced the big beast to trumpet loudly.

The door was then thrown open and with his trunk curved in the air and trumpeting with horrible and disgusting details are always to be discouraged, but here the word needless is not in place. The question is not how much does it take to shock the public, but how much it takes to arouse the public to a sense of its obligations. Whatever degree of publicity is necessary for this latter purpose ought to be resorted to, no matter at what peril to decency. The American public are exceptionally careless in matters of this sort.

To quote the Times correspondent again, "They are not particularly eager for protection against robbery, legalized or otherwise."

In the face of such language as the foregoing in the most conservative and friendliest of English publications it becomes the duty, however painful, of any conscientious correspondent to inform his countrymen of the enormities which the world at large is bringing against them and to warn them that it is not corporate criminals alone who are being arraigned. It is the whole American people who stand to-day at the bar of public opinion before their sister nations.

Never before has American commercial honor been so attacked abroad. Never before have the American people been so criticized for neglecting their primary public duties. England and France and Germany and the other nations are waiting to see how America will vindicate herself before the eyes of the world.

In the House of Commons to-day John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, in replying to a question by William Field, member for Dublin, stated that he was communicating with Foreign Secretary Grey with a view of ascertaining what reliance was to be placed upon meat inspection by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

MRS. MADDEN GETS DIVORCE.
Absolute Deceit Granted to the Turfman's Wife for Her Cruelty and Neglect.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Judge Littleford today granted Mrs. John E. Madden, wife of the turfman and breeder, an absolute divorce on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. The custody of the two boys remains with Mr. Madden.

Tide Makers Lucania Wait.
The Cunarder Lucania, which sailed for Liverpool at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had to wait in Gravesend Bay for higher water and did not pass out at the Hook until 6:30.

BLOW TO AMERICA ABROAD.

CHICAGO MEAT SCANDAL HAS ARMED EUROPE'S HONOR.

Foreigners Less Tolerant of Public Attacks Than Americans, and Effect of Chicago Meat Scandal Will Not Be Easily Overcome—All Our Business Methods Battered.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 9.—Much has been said about the effect in Europe of the Chicago meat scandal, but it is difficult to give an adequate idea of the worldwide fury and horror created by Upton Sinclair's novel "The Jungle" and the daily despatches to the European newspapers.

It is frequently said here that American memories are short and the American public the most tolerant of abuses of any in the world, but the manufacturers of American food products will not find either of those characteristics among European consumers. The effect of the recent disclosures will last at least half a generation. The prejudice which has been created makes no discrimination, and no reform or protest will affect it. This is not due altogether to the specific scandal of the Chicago packing houses.

These revelations have come as a climax to a long series of exposures with which American telegrams to English and European papers have teemed for many months.

The old world has come to believe in general that American business methods are rotten. It is a sad thing to write of the reputation of one's country, but it is the simple truth, and the truth better told without disguise. It will take more than a paper reorganization of the great life insurance companies and a cleaning of the Augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have confidence in American corporate reform.

One thing, and one thing only, will have any real effect in Europe. When America begins to send its greatest criminals to jail Europe will begin to believe that there is a real standard of morality in the country. The administration of justice in the United States is to-day the subject of open ridicule and contempt throughout Europe.

There is nothing an Englishman resents more than an intimation that the American judicial system is similar to England's, and the chief argument adduced against the pending bill to create one court of criminal appeal is the danger that it will prove to be the opening wedge for American evils.

The Spectator at the end of a long article on the beef scandal goes as far as it dares in friendly criticism when it says that any confidence will be of the opinion that "the recent disclosures ought to be followed by criminal prosecutions and in the event of convictions by severe punishment. It remains to be seen whether the American authorities will adopt an equally rigorous reading of their duties."

The Spectator also says that "the two worlds have been shocked and informed. The Chicago packing houses appear to have been pretty well all the characteristic evils which degrade our civilization. They are recklessly selfish. They stop at no offence that promises to serve their purpose. They are grossly oppressive to those in their employ. They are familiar with every kind of fraudulent method for disguising diseased offal, which it pleases them to sell as meat. They know how to ignore officials if they are threatened by so much as the shadow of inspection. They have not even tried to conceal their misdeeds."

The Times' New York correspondent says that half has not been told in the newspapers about the beef scandal and that he is in a position to say that the whole truth can never be told in print for the reason that it would transcend the bounds of decency. In such a case as this, however, the bounds of decency pling up will be considered. The needless pling up of the needless familiarizing of the public with horrible and disgusting details are always to be discouraged, but here the word needless is not in place. The question is not how much does it take to shock the public, but how much it takes to arouse the public to a sense of its obligations. Whatever degree of publicity is necessary for this latter purpose ought to be resorted to, no matter at what peril to decency. The American public are exceptionally careless in matters of this sort.

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NEW STORY OF BROWX MURDER.

MURDER DURING BROWX'S SECOND CONFINEMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 10, 1906. A. M. Five o'clock out in the Southampton docks at 1:15 o'clock this morning. It began with a tremendous explosion in sheds 30 and 31 belonging to the London and Southwestern Railway Company, which contained a quantity of inflammables, such as oil and spirits.

The firemen were sent on the ground and engines got to work on the fire, but apparently with little effect.

The fire is spreading and burning everything in its path. It is still burning at the time this despatch is sent.

An immense amount of damage has been done.

ST. A SQUARE FOOT.
New High Rental Record for Broadway and Wall Street Corner.

The Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, which represents the owners of the property, has leased to the United Cigar Store Company the store and basement in the new eighteen story building that is going up at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall street.

The lease is for ten years, at an annual rent of \$40,000. The store measures only 28 by 28 feet, making the square foot rental \$1,428.57 a year. According to Lorenzo E. Anderson, vice-president of the trust company, this is the highest store rental on record.

MUTUAL INDENTMENTS READY.
Grand Jury May Accuse Three Former Officials of the Company.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Perkins and Kresel had a long conference yesterday at which, it was said, the final arrangements were made for drawing the indictments growing out of the insurance investigation by the special Grand Jury. The actual preparation of the indictments is in charge of Mr. Perkins.

The indictments may be filed to-morrow. It all depends on whether a few loose bits of evidence needed are available. The indictments will be filed before the end of the week, as the Grand Jury will adjourn on Friday.

It is now pretty certain that three former officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, men who had charge of the active management of the company, will be indicted. The principal indictments will be for forgery. There is reason to believe that the indictments have already been drawn.

NO MUZZLES FOR FREE LABOR.
Texas Berry Pickers Resist Provision to Prevent Them Eating the Fruit.

DENVER, Tex., June 9.—There was a novel strike to-day when 100 unorganized boys who had been engaged to pick berries for the Northern markets by one of the largest raisers of small fruits in this section refused to continue at work unless the owner issued that all engaged in picking berries should wear muzzles to prevent their eating the fruit was cancelled.

BUTTON-UP-THE-BACK ACCIDENT
Young Woman Breaks Her Arm Tackling the Present Style Waist.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 9.—While attempting to button her dress last night Miss Weisenborn broke her arm. She was wearing a new style waist, which she was buttoning up the back, and Miss Weisenborn had to do it herself.

She started at the top and fastened the first six buttons without difficulty. Then she started at the bottom and six more were quickly fastened. But the seventh from the top, which was also the seventh from the bottom, defied her. She twisted and bent and went through all kinds of contortions in vain efforts to fasten that thirteenth button. Suddenly there was a snap and her right arm fell helpless by her side. One of the bones had broken.

COLORADO REMINDS MRS. PHIPPS
That Horses With Docked Tails Are Against the Law of the State.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—Hearing that Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps was negotiating to purchase a fine pair of blooded horses with docked tails and importing them into Colorado, Secretary E. K. Whitehead of the Humane Society wrote to Mrs. Phipps calling her attention to the Colorado statute on this subject and informing her that she would place herself open to prosecution if she carried out her alleged intention.

The letter was couched in polite but firm terms. The details of the law were explained and the letter concluded with a gentle hint of what she might expect. Importing docked horses into Colorado is a serious offence. The statute has been thoroughly tested at the expense of prominent offenders.

STAMPED TOO FINE. THEY SAY.
Watch Chain Makers Have Makers of Gold Strips in Court—Case Thrown Out.

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